# ANGED FOR HIGH TREASON.

IEL, THE NORTHWEST REBEL CHIEF-TAIN, DIES ON THE SCAFFOLD.

eferred Death to Life Imprisonment Ten Indian Chiefs Soon to be Executed for Murders Committed-French-Canadians Excited.

REGINA, N. W. T., Nov. 16 .- Louis Davi iel was executed on the scaffold at the Great Britain at 8:23 o'clock this morn-

The scaffold for the execution of Riel ad been created within a contracted inure immediately in the rear of the guarduse, and the only view of it was through

window immediately under a rafter. The
ast sacrament was administered to the
condemned within the gruardhouse
roper, and near the opening which led to
he scaffold. He responded to the Latin
rayers with a full and clear voice while on
is bended knees. When the moment came
or him to rise to have his arms and hands
infoned he looked up, slowly repeating his
rayers. He then walked through the
opening and down the narrow stairway,
with his face turned away from the few
ivilians and soldiers who stood about the
opening. When he was about to take his
blace on the trap the deputy sheriff asked
f he had anything to say. He turned to
sis confessor, Pere Andre, and inquired:
"Shall I not say a few words?" "No,"
unickly replied the priest in French; "make
his your last sacrifice and you will be revarded." Hiel turned and remarked in
Snglish: "I have nothing more to say."
There was some delay in adjusting the noose,
out Riei did not remark upon it, and as the
shitte cap closed over him he was to be heard
listincity repeating his prayers. During the
sight Fere Andre urged upon Riel not
o attempt an address upon the scaffold,
and suggested that a reprieve might still be
on its way, but this idea Riel atrennously
repelled. He said he knew his nour had
come, and that he was not only prepared,
out that he would not have it any other
way, as nothing but the alternative of
orison for life awaited him, and to him
leath was preferable to that.

During the night he addressed a letter to
his mother and to his sister which touched
a codiell to his will specifying that he desired his body to be laid by the side of his
father's in St. Boniface Cemetery at Winnioeg, which request will be carried out.
Pere Andre will go there with Riel's remains
within a few days. His body was interred
to-day underment the scaffold. He prayed
slmost continuously during the night,
using the prayers of the church, and
then again praying ox tempore in both
French and English. He directed a prayer
for his friends in the few hears window immediately under a rafter. The st sacrament was administered to the

using the prayers of the church, and then again praying ex tempore in both French and English. He directed a prayer for his friends in the United States, where he declared most of them were and again for his friends in Quebec. He prayed for his lawyers, speaking of their efforts in his behalf, and of their going to England for him. The attending priest told him it was his duty to pray for his enemies. He replied: "That is so," and at once began to pray in English for the premier of Canada, but in his supplication he asked that the government night soon be relieved from his rule.

Riel partook of a light repast at 11 'clock last night. He are no breakfast his morning, which caused him to show at me time some signs of faintness, but he fterward completely recovered from tids reakiness, and it appeared to require no effort in mounting the ladder which led to be satisfied the guardhouse on his way to be scaffold. he scaffold.

There was barely a quiver as the drop-ell, and Riel's death was pronounced an

asy one. Thering the early hours of the morning he During the early hours of the morning he gathered up all his papers which covered his desk, embodying supposed visions he had seen and his prophesies, and asked the privilege of the officer of the guard to destroy them. This was allowed him and gathering them together he carried them to an open stove fire and thrust them in, watching them until the flames had devoured them. He then returned to his cell and his devotions.

The executioner of Riel was a man named Jack Henderson, who was a captive of Riel's in the rebellion of 1870.

Rev. Charles H. McWilliams, who assisted Father Andre in his attendance upon Liel

Rey. Charles H. McWilliams, who assisted Father Andre in his attendance upon Elel during his last hours, and was a classmate of the rebel at Montreal College in 1850, is firm in the belief that Riel was insane, and so expressed himself to the representative of the Associated Press to-day. In this belief he addressed a letter last Monday to the governor general of Canada citing his firm conviction, and saying that while he deemed Riel a dangerous person, and

deemed Riel a dangerous person, and one who should be confined for life, expressed the viow that if the sentence of death was carried out his blood would be upon the bead of his excel-lency Lord Lausdowne and his immediate advisors. He addressed a similar document to Sir John A. Macdonald, prime minister of Canada. The Rev. Mr. McWilliams has he his recession a sorter of letters written or canada. The Rev. Mr. McWilliams has in his possession a seriec of letters written by Riel within the past ten days, which serves as a partial index to his character, and his claim to being a patriot and like-wise a prophet. Riel's handwriting is bold and nodestelly.

wise a prophet. Riel's handwriting is bold and moderately regular.

All letters are signed Louis "David" Riel, the word David invaniably heling quoted. The following letter was written, the reverend gentleman said, while Riel was laboring under excitement:

REGINA JAIL NOV. 9, 1883.—For assisting to alleviate the wrongs of my countrymen I am to be —, but I will not says. It. For having done all I could to better the condition of the people at large as an aboriginal, as an American, and as a prophet, will I lose my temporal life?

Love David Rich.

Twenty, minutes before he went to the scaffold he wrote the following in French, of which a close translation is given. This

of which a close translation is given. This was his final missive and is in a clear bold

Hand:

What there is too presumptuons in my writings must say that by these presents I subordinate it entirely to the good pleasure of my Ged, to the doctrine of the church, and to the infallible decisions of the supreme pontiff. I die Catholie, and in the only true faith.

REGINA JAIL, 16th November, 1985.

Father McWilliams declares he never witnessed a more resigned feeling than was shown in the case of Riel during his

The members of the northwest council are now in session here, but as a rule are not willing to prognosticate the probable effect of the death of filel upon the halfnot willing to pregnesticate the probable effect of the death of Kiel upon the half-breeds of the country generally. One of the half-breed members said that his countrymen undoubtedly sympathized with their leader and doubtless would do so doubly now that he was dead. It is declared this afternoon that the government will probably not allow his body to be removed to Winnipeg through fear of the demonstration which night possibly be made by the half-breeds at his funeral.

The hanging of Riel is to be followed at Battleford by the hanging of ten Indian chiefs for atroctites committed during the recent rebellion, and in each instance for murders committed. These last executions will close the book of criminal procedure growing out of the northwest war, as other persons convicted were given prison sentences, all of which are now being sarved.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—The news of Riel's death was received quietly here. The Protestant conservatives are considerably elsted, however, at what they torm their triumph. A large number of them waited on the premier and Hon. MacKenzie Borvall, minister of customs, congratulating them on the carrying out of the sentence of the court. Among the French-Canadians, who are in a large minority here, there is a deep feeling of displeasure, which alightest provocation.

Guerre Nov. 18.—The excitement here

GLORY TO RIEL. lish-speaking citizons who felt aggrieved at this came near to being roughly handlod. Flags decked with mourning emblems are also diplayed, and many men have crape on William H. Phare, adrift at sea Dec. 1, 1883.

their hats and around their coat sleeves. It would be hard to tell what the result will be. To-night two or three hundred students with their friends have been marching through the streets shouting, "Glory to Riel," and cursing the Orangemen. Crowds are gathered near Sir Hector Langevin's house in St. Louis street, and it is feared that they intend mischief in that quarter. The police, however, are on the alert and are patrolling in large numbers.

The uneasiness felt has been somewhat intensified by the news that Mayor Langeller left the city this morning on professional business, and that it will be impossible for him to return to-night except by special train. However, it is believed he has left some one to act in his place in case of riot. B battery and the other soldiers on garrison duty at the citadel have not been allowed out all day, and are held in readiness for any emergency.

readiness for any emergency.

Three scaffolds have been erected in St. Rochs and effigies are to be hoisted and burned, and each mock execution accompanied by a stirring national speech, which will undoubtedly stir the already kindled enthusiasm of the populace and cause a riot.

will thisologically stir the airesay kindled enthusiasm of the populace and cause a riot.

Montreal, Querre, Nov. 16.—The city council this afternoon adopted a resolution to adjourn as "a protest against the ollous violation of the laws of justice and humanity in the execution of Riel."

Portraits of Riel, Hon. Mr. Chapleau, and Col. Onlinet were exposed in a window on St. James street, and an excited crowd kept the sidewalk blocked all day. Riel's pleture was framed with crape and had a French flag for a background. The other two portraits were prostrate and each had a drop of sealing wax on the forehead to represent drops of Riel's blood. Underneath these pictures were French inserfptions signifying "traitor" "hangman" &c.

There is a movement afoct to have a requiem mass celebrated in all the Catholic churches throughout the province on Monday next for the repose of Riel's soul.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 16.—Hon. W. F. Luxton, editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, who is in the city, was very anxious this morning to learn if Riel was hanged, and when informed that the rebel leader had been executed he evinced the greatest surprise. "Why are you surprised?" he was asked by an Associated Press reporter. "I really thought the man would be reprieved at the last moment," he replied.

"What is the feeling in Winnipeg about the matter?"

"The general opinion is that Riel de-

the matter !"
"The general opinion is that Riel de-"The general opinion is that Riel deserved death, not because he was the recognized leader of the rebellion, but because he is a poltroon. Why, it came out in evidence during the trial that he made a proposition to the government to sell out his friends for a cash compensation of about \$80,000, and although 90 per cent, of the residents of Manitoba and northwest territory were in full sympathy with the half breeds who have been woefully ill-treated, this evidence of his intention to sell them out was no sooner made public than a revulsion of feeling set in, and it was a foregone conclusion that he would be found guilty. His friends hoped to the last, however, that Sir John Macdonald would commute the death sentence.

John Macdonald would commute the deam sentence.

A Winnipeg special to the Pioneer Press says: Jackson, Riel's lieutenant, who has been confined in a lunatic asylum, escaped across the line some days since and wrote a letter to his sister from St. Vincent, asking her to write to Sir John Macdonald, begging him to shoot him (Jackson) and spare Riel. His escape was not disclosed until today.

## RABBINICAL CONVENTION.

Abelishing Many Traditional Features of the Hebrew Religion.

Pittshung, Nov. 16.—The national rabbinical convention of the Reformed Hebrew church, ealled to consider the propriety of abolishing many of the traditional features of the Hebrew religion, was opened in Concordia Hall, Allesheny City, at 16 o'lock this morning, by Rev. 17, 31, 41, Whe, of Chedmant, Thirty-live Gelegates from all parts of the country presented credentials. Rev. Dr. Kohler, of New York, through whose efforts the convention was brought about, made a long address advocating the passage of a series of resolutions tending the passage of a series of the contemplates the doing away with some of the traditional features of Judatsm, such as the belief of orthodox Hebrews that they are all to go back to Palestine. It is intended to climinate all the teachings that give Judatsm a national or Oriental character. This evening a public meeting will be held in the Eighth Street Synagegue, at which addresses will be made by Rabbis Kohler, of New York; Horst, of Chicalled to consider the propriety of abo'ishing

Dr. Kobler strongly argued in favor of a ritual for Sabbath schools as the best means of inculcating the truths so carnestly advocated by the convention. He also recommended that a universal service be adopted for marriago and foneral ceremonies, and strongly reprehended the practice now in voyage of each synagogue having its own forms and ceremonies. In reference to the reading of the Scriptures, he recommended that those portions be eliminated from the Pentaleuch which referred to certain subjects not fit to be read in public or placed in the hands of children. In vigorous language he demanced that those price if or in the content of the fit of the hands of children. In vigorous language he demanced the rite of circumcision as a reit of barbarism, which had come down from savage Africa. He lamonted the fact that the religious fire had almost died out of the homes of the people, and thought more cheerful forms of worship should be devised.

Fishback's Reply to Vincent.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 16.-W. P. Fishback one addressed a letter to the Indianapolis has addressed a letter to the Indianapolis Journal in reply to that of Judge Vincent to the President in which an attack is made on Rev. O. P. NcMains, Mr. Fishback's brother-in-law. He details the facts connected with the marger of which Mr. FieMains was accused, and shows that it was a more technical off-me for which he was fined \$250 and from that he appealed, was granted a new trial, and the indictment nol prossed.

Fatal Grafting Operation. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—A special from Meridian to the Picayune says: "H. A. Re-Meridian to the Picayane says: "H. A. Re-land, of Noxules county, recently had his arm cut by a gin and had some skin from the arm of a Mrs. Holland grafted over the wound. Both Mrs. Reland and Mrs. Holland have since died from the effects of the operation, and the dector who performed the operation, is now in a critical condition. It is supposed that the knife used by the doctor had been used in dissecting.

Billiard Tournament-Slosson Defeats

Vignaux.
Cnicago, Nov. 16.—The opening game of the great fourteep-inch balk line billiard tournament, in which Maurice Vignaux, of Paris, Ashrob Schaeffer, of New York, and George F. Slowon, of Chicago, are the contestants, took place to night. The first game was be-tween Slosson and Vignaux and resulted in favor of the former. Highest runs—Vignaux; 75, 67, 106; Slosson; 89, 77, 69.

Grangers Opposing Corruption. Grangers Opposing Corruption.

Reston, Nov. 16.—The National Grange Patrons of Husbandry was opened in the fourth degree to-day. At the request of the committee on the good of the order the resolution of the New Jergey grange, requesting the national grange to take steps toward putting an end to the corrupt use of money at elections and to call the attention of subordinate granges to the shameful practice, was referred to the committee on resolutions.

Campuidge, Mp., Nov. 16.—Charles Williams, no negro who on Friday last was convicted of

Chinese Fraud Sentenced.

Chineman on a certificate issued under the Chinese restriction act, was sentenced to-day by Judge Hoffman, of the United states district court, to pay a line off \$ 3,003 and to be impris-oned at San Quentin for five years. A stay of execution of the sentence was granted until

Borron, Nov. 16.—Capt. Nelson Spanbling, recently of the barkentine Chelmsford, of Phil-

# LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

AFTER DESPERATE FIGHTING THE SER-VIANS GAIN A VICTORY.

Bulgarians Obstinately Resisting-Collapse of French Colonial Enterprises-The Pope's Caroline Island Decision-Newfoundland Fisheries Agreement.

BELGRADE, Nov. 16 .- After desperate fighting yesterday the Servian troops occu-pied positions at Raptcha. The losses on both sides were heavy. This victory en-abled them to turn the very difficult and rocky gorge of Dragoman pass, and the Bulgarians, after a gallant resistance, retreated to Silvnitzs, where an important engagement is expected to take place today, which will probably decide the fate of

BELGRADE, Nov. 16.—It is reported from the front that the Servians, having turned the Dragoman pass, are now marching on Soda, and that the road to the line of intrenchments of that city is clear.

PIROT, Nov. 16,-The Bulgarian troops are making an obstinate resistance while retreating along the whole line. Five hundred Bulgarians have been taken prisoners. The Servian telegraph officials have been forbidden by their government to accept from foreign war correspondents dispatches relating to the movements of the army. SOFIA, Nov. 16.—Prince Alexander has started for Slivnitza to assume command of the army.
A force of Bulgarians from Widdin has

A force of Bulgarians from Widdin has crossed the Timok river and entered Servia, and is now attacking Vegotine.

Bulgaria has resolved to fight to the litter end. Prince Alexander has again implored the porte for assistance, pointing out that the sultan is suzerian over Bulgaria, and that the Servians are almost at the gates of Sofia.

that the Servians are almost at the gates of Sofia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—The ministry has submitted to the sultan a draft of the porte's reply to Prince Alexander's request for assistance. It states that the prince encouraged a Servian attack by breaking the Berlin treaty. The porte has addressed to the powers a circular note touching the situation in the Balkans.

PHILIPOPOLIS, Nov. 16.—Twenty thousand troops have started for the front since Saturday.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Sir Michael, Utological Started of the Saturday.

Saturday.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, speaking at Bristol this evening, said he hoped that the powers would endeavor to restrict the srea of the Balkan conflict which might the area of the Balkan conflict which might eventuate in one of those great conflagrations that before now have desolated empires. England's interests in the Balkan disputes, he said, did not exceed those of the other signers of the Berlin treaty.

It is stated this evening that at the meeting of the conference it was decided to continue the conference regardless of war between Servia and Bulgaria. The delegates are unonimously in favor of the re-establishment of the status quo ante.

EELLIN, Nov. 16.—The Post says: Only Austria was able to perform the task, unpleasant to her, of restraining Servia. The result of the present complications will be a Russian descent upon Bulgaria. If Turkey interferes Mr. Gladstone will raise the cry of Turkish stroctics and upset the conservative government, then the confusion of Europe will be complete.

The Frankfort Guzette says it will be a miracle if Austria and Russia are not drawn into the struggle.

The Colorne Gazette says it is convinced.

miracle if Austria and Russia are not drawn into the struggle.

The Cologue Gazette says it is convinced that the Turk will be driven from Europe.

Losnon, Nov. 17.—It is reported that King Milan, at the head of a body of his troops, attempted to attack the Bulgarian rear, but was met and repulsed by a force under Prince Alexander.

MURDEROUS MOONLIGHTERS ARRESTED. DUBLIN, Nov. 16.—The sons of farmer Curtin, who was murdered by moonlighters near Traice on Friday night, have identified the prisoners, Timothy Casey and Michael Suilivan, as members of a gaug of murderers. They have been remanded for trial. The other men arrested in connection with the murder have been discharged. THE POPE'S CAROLINE ISLAND DECISION. Madrid, Nov. 16.—It is understood that the pope has recognized Spain's sovereignty over the Caroline islands, and advises Germany to accept the commercial co contained in the Spanish note of Sept. 10. The decision, it is said, was presented to Germany and Spain to-day. COLLAPSE OF PRENCH ENTERPRISES IN

TONQUIN AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Prime Minister Brisson, in accordance with the programme announced on Saturday, made a statement in the chamber of deputies to-day of the intentions of the government. He said the government would not hesitate to adopt fresh measures of faxation, if it were necessary to cover deficts in the finance department arising from commercial depression and military expenditures. He hoped the French protectorate over Annam would TONQUIN AND MADAGASCAR. ment arising from commercial depression and military expenditures. He hoped the French protectorate over Annam would shortly show good results and permit the recall of a portion of the French troops in that country in the coming spring. A residency general will be established at Hue, the capital city, and an administration adopted for the government of the country similar to that of Tunis. The cabinet will shortly ask the chamber to vote fresh credits on account of Madagascar when the government would furnish further details thereon. Regarding the religious question, M. Brisson said: 'it appears certain that despite the attlitude of the clergy a majority of Frenchmen do not favor the separation of church and state. It is necessary that the whole question should be thoroughly discussed at the next session of the chamber. Meanwhile the government will insist on the clergy respecting the law and will support obligatory military service for all.' He concluded as follows: "Appearances indicate that all political parties uphold France as a republic."

M. Brisson said that the cost of the expedition to Tonquia and Madagascar has forne too onerously upon the finances of the government, and it behooved France to abandon her former policy, having, however, due recard to the national interests to the government, and it behooved France to abandon her former polley, having, however, due regard to the national interests and the honor of the country. It was proposed, therefore, to establish a system of protection at Hue which should radiate throughout Annam and Tonquin and at the same time carefully avoid everything that might lead to the eventual annexation of these countries. It was also intended to form an army consisting of Annamese troops, paid by the king of Annamese troops, paid by the king of Annam, and of Tonquinese, paid temporarily by France, to protect the Tonquin frontier. The king of Annam would administer the government of the whole country under the guidance of the French resident.

With regard to Madagassar M. Brisson

With regard to Madagascar M. Brisson with regard to Madagescar M. Brisson said the government recognized the fact that the present state of affairs there could not continue. He hoped to elucidate the subject when discussing the credits.

The statements made by the prime minister are taken to indicate the collapse of the

French enterprises in Tonquin and Mada-It is stated that Premier Brisson recommends for annesty only Louis eMichel Prince Krapotkine, and two Lyons anarchists.

NEWFOUNDLAND PISHEBURS-ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

Panis, Nov. 16.—An Anglo-French agreement respecting the Newfoundland fisheries has been signed in this city. It is regarded as a satisfactory compromise on the questions involved.

AZUA IN A STATE OF WAR. St. Domingo, Oct. 15.—The government has declared the district of Azua in a state

SCHIMMAGES AROUT AMERICAN STOCKS. SCHIMMAGES AEOUT AMBRICAN STORKS.
LONDON, NOV. 17.—Owing to scrimmages on the street arising from dealings in American stocks, an influential firm of brokers has presented a petition to the board of managers of the stock exchange, ayking that, after the regular business hours of the exchange, the American market be removed to a covered space, and that after 5 o'clock all dealings in American securities be prohibited.

RESCUED BY THE JAPANESE. A Shipwrecked Crew Succored-The

Good Samaritans to be Rewarded.

(From the Foreign and Consular Edition of the National Republican.)

Consul Thomas McF. Patton writes to the State Department from Osaka, Japan, where, as at Hiogo, he represents this government, that the American bark Cashmere, of Boston, from Philadelphia for Osaka, with 34,000 cases of kerosene, was wrecked in a typhoon 150 miles from Tanagashima island, near Van Die-man's straits, on Oct. 13. She had a crow of

infeen, including her commander, Capt. A. Nicholis, and other officers. Seven of the craw inunched the only available boat, and, after many days' drifting without food or water, londed at Nagassat. Cholera raging thera, the rescued men were sent on 400 miles, to Usaka, every attention being paid them by the Japanese officials and citizens.

Prior to the abandonment of the vessel Capt. Nicholi, Frank Ireland, and Charles Johnson were washed off the deck and drowned. The other men, including the captain's son, were saved from the wreck.

The Japanese did all in their power to aid these seamen, and it is the intention of the State Department to roward them suitably. The Japanese, by the way, are the most hospitable people to fall among on the face of the earth—at least nav. I officers say, so.

The State Department will address a commontenion to the Japanese minister, asking him to crlphten it as to the rank of the officials who so humanely aided the Americans in the hur of their distress. The measure of their reward will, of course, depend upon their rank and reseals. In this connection it may be said that it is not generally known that Congress appropriates annually Sh.000 for the purpose of rewarding citizens of forcism countries who aid in rescuing and succoring American seamen who have been wrecked.

It's the custom of the department to reward more literally the inhabitants of unchristian countries than they do those of countries who aid in rescuing and succoring American seamen who have been wrecked. It's the custom of the department to reward more literally the inhabitants of unchristian countries than they do those of countries where Christiantiy prevails. The reason for this is that it has proved desirable to let the dwellers of some stores among them in consequence. An official of the fact Department was asked whether it is found necessary to use up this appropriation every year. He replied:

"It is nearly always exhausted. We find, too, that it is of immense aid to us in our citizes. The human departmen

## BRUTALITY IN BRAZIL.

A Case Which the State Department Will Probably Demand Reparation

C. Wright went to Bahia, Brazil, and, in 1879, he took a position in a company building water works from Rio Doce to Rio de Janeiro. water works from Rio Boee to Rio de Janeiro, n the afferiecto of Oct. 6, of the same year, he was attacked by a well-known ruffan or a rail-way train, and was afterward arrested by the rut-delegado" and four officers, who compelled him at midulght to walk to the nearest police steinon, which was several leagues sliciant. His ankle had been injured in his conflict with the man, and he offered to pay the fire of the whole party on the railway, which was close by. His request was disregardied, and he was brutally hurried along, being beaten by eue of the policemen. On the way the "subdelegado" took from Wright his passport and said contemptuously, "the yes, I have heard of the United States—a big thing. This is the hierase they have given you to come down here and kill people." The "sub-delegado" then tore up the passport, with the remark: "This is what! he passport, with the remark: "This rallue your passport, and," splitting in ace, "this is what I care for you." was then beaten by the officers in a manner, and one of his pelvic borreken near where it joins the spinal fie was threatened with death, and he was threatened with death, and he had not been for the timely appearance of some aborrers would have been killed.

He was taken to reison however, and

broken near where it joins the spinal esigum. He was threatened with death, and had it not been for the timely appearance of some Italian laborers would have been killed.

He was taken to prison, however, and subsequently to fite, where his deplorable condition attracted attention, and he was sant to the hospital. He was confined in the prison for several months, during which time he suffered intensely, and when tried in March, 1889, was acquitted by a jury of Brazilians. The matter was called to the attention of the Brazilian authorities, and the officials interested attempted to make him sign a paper acquitting them of all blame. He was shadowed by their agents, and he left the city. The authorities denied his charges, and, while in the employ of a railway company in Rio, he was arrested again and compelled to sign a bond for good behavior, although he had done nothing wrong. Upon violating the terms of the paper in self-defense he was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. When liberated he, tearful of remaining longer in Brazil, left.

Mr. Wright has, through his atterney, C. C. Creecy, laid his claim for \$100,000 before Secretary Bayard, with a request that redress and be damages claimed be demanded. Minister Jarvis has been directed by Mr. Bayard to investigate the case.

They sailed Dec. 20, and Jan. 1. 1885, they arrived, almost dead, in Aspinwall. In Aspinwall Jennett then took out three carages of guano and sent them to Wilmington, N. C. C. E. L. Bitche & Co. here put fin a claim for the cargoes. Jennett arrived in Wilmington on the lath of March, and was immediately laid up with rheumatism for four months from the effects, as he says, of the terrible exposure in the yawl while sailing from Roncador to Aspinwall. Several of the men who orientally went to Roncador are supposed to be still there if they have not deed from exposure on the hard on the defects, as he says, of the terrible exposure in the yawl while sailing from Roncador to Aspinwall. The Nayy Department charges Sloan, Schwenk, and Ritch

meeting was need this morning to consider the refusal of the government to allow the use of the old and unused lunatic asylum, which is entirely isolated, for a hospital. The citizen resolved to take farcible peasession of the old asylum, and did so. The promier, seeing he could not help it, sent out the key, which ar-rived after the citizens had taken possession of the building. The nost chergotic means have been taken to stamp out the disease.

Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company. Ean Francisco, Nov. 16.—The Hawal'an shows that the total receipts for the past year were \$800.030; expense, \$850.00. The entire property heretofore held in treet by Claus Spicekels has been conveyed to the esimpan under a deed recorded at Honolation June 11.

Activity in the Iron Trade. CHAPTANOOGA, TENN., Nov. 16.—The Chatta-nooga farnace which was blown out for re-pairs resumed operations to day. The tron trade here is much move series and manufac-turers are encouraged over the outdoor. All the mills and furnaces in Chattanooga are now

Silver Discovered in Virginia. RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 16.—Silver has been discovered near Miliboro Springs, Bath county-this state. Specimens have been assayed in

Laursvilla, Nov. 16.—Deputy United States Marshal H. W. Rogers was fatally shot in Har-len rounty, Ky., by parties whom as had ar-rested for violating revenue laws.

OUR MINISTER IN TURKEY. Far-East Opinion of Hon. S. S. Cox's "Three Decades of Federal Legisla-

tion." (From the Eastern Express, Constantinople, Oct. 27, 1885.)

The American government has sent representatives to Turkey of almost every kind and character during the last few years. Among them have been joilticians by profession, poets by preference, ex-confederate and ex-federal generals relitted from the business of manifacture, through acts of Congress; and at the present memorial gentleman who happily adds to three decades of congressional ex-periods a pen as ready and versaille as are his mind and tonaire.

is three decades of congressional experience a pen as ready and versaille as are his mind and icitatic. While one of the American minister's immediate predecessors held genite dallance with the Muse, by pertinacionaly producing volumes of verse in which there was more of pair forman than of poetle inspiration, his martial ricessor boldly scient on the New Testament as the foundation of a small-biblical romance, in which the simple but sublimatory of the Savicur is parodied and profuned, although some "far west" sunday schools may have adopted it as a class book.

But the present plenipotentiary of the United States has taken a wider range and a bolder flight than any of his predecessors, in giving to the world the history of that "fliad of wees," the American will war, in which as a statesman and leader of the norbern Demo r ccy, he bore a cangalations and most hoperable part.

Mr. Cox was a was Democrat, and on the side of the north in principle and in action throughtout the secession struggle; and hence an adversary, though a most generous and forgiving one, to the men and measures which secured the undivided support of the whole southers people, who with arms in their hands for lorr years sustained "the lost carses," 12,993,093 of southerners, hampered by the pressure in their midst of 3,96,009 of slaves, arrayed against the 50,000 of the north.

Busy toan as Mr. Cox must have been during those eventful twenty-four years of public life, and noted as he always has been as one of the hardest working members of Congress, he yet has traveled much nhowal and has written as he run the records of his experiences in many books of travel. Among these are "The Busice eye Abroad," "Winter Sunbeams," "Arcile Sunbeams," "Orient Sunbeams," "Arcile Sunbeams," "Orient Sunbeams," "Arcile Sunbeams," "Orient Sunbeams," "Arcile Sunbeams," "Orient Sunbeams," "Arcile sunber has a mere notice of this last and most elaborate work of Mr. Cox, comprising as it does 20 closely printed pages of reading matter in large book form, would while one of the American minister's imme

### FUNERAL OF AN ACTOR. Interesting and Impressive Ceremonies

Over the Remains of John McCullough.

composed of members of the Philadephia sec-tion of the Benevolent Order of Elks watched over the remains of John McCullough during over the remains of John McCullough during the night, and this morning at 8 o'clock the doors of 8t. George's Haligiving entraines to the spacious room in which the body lay, were thrown open and the public admitted. Among the throng were many faces familiar to the patrons of the theater, and from other cities men famed in the profession which was henored by having John Mccullough among its fallowers. But there were enough me, in other walks of life in demonstrate that John McCullough counted as many friends out of his profession as he did in it. The small stare

McChilough counted as many friends out of his profession as he did in it. The small stage was bidden almost by the floral offerings which were flanked with ferms and paims by the floral offerings which were flanked with ferms and paims by the floral who arranged them. The coffin rested upon a catalique immediately in front of the stage. Several floral pieces rested upon the casket lid. The casket was richly uphostered, and cight bright silver handles and a silver hand rail were on either side. The lang was white satin, and a soft pillow of the same material rested at the head of the actor. This was the inscription on the plate of the casket lid:

Jones H. McChilocon,

Died Nov. 8, 1888,

The people who were fortunate enough to

mn. It was after 11 o'clock when the solemn ser It was after 11 o'clock when the solemn services began, and the first indication that they had communed were the sweet, sad strains of an orchestral offeriory by a full orchestral under simon Hassler's leadership, at the conclusion of this the Rev. Dr. Robert Hunter rad selections from the Holy scriburer, salecting as most appropriate passages from the Nucteenth Paulm and the discensive unapter of First Ceriathians.

Then the hymn "Neaver My God To Thee" was same by Miss Bertha Riecl.

The Rev. Dr. John T. Macintosh made a very touching prayer.

W. H. Morton song the sole, "After Tolling Cometh Rest."

very touching prayer.

W. H. Morton song the solo, "After Tolling Cometh Rest."

The Rev. Robert Hunter, of the Kensington Presbyterian Church, made the first address. He devoted himself to personal reminiscences of the dead actor.

A quartette from Carneross's Minstrel Troupe then sang the hymn "lessslover of My Sonl." The Rev. Dr. John S. Marlindosh made a stirring address upon the bife of the dead actor, dividing his history up into five acts, describing him first as the boy seen wandering about the streets of a city, and following him through smecessive stages of his career.

Then the orchestra played softly and sweetly, and the banediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Hunter.

The funeral oration was delivered by Harry Edwards, stage manager of Wallack's Theater, New York, who was intimately acquainted with John McCullough.

The remarks which followed, from Counselor William F. Johnson, brought tears to the eyes of many in the andlence.

The family of the deceased took a last look at the face of the actor, when the easked was borne down stairs to the hence, followed by his weeping relatives and friends. The pall-bearers were Capt. Wm. M. Counter, William Winter, Henry Edwards, James W. Collier, John A. Ceckerell, Matthew W. Canning, Wm. F. Johnson, Wm. H. Thouson, John B. Carson, Wm. J. Florence, and Joseph Jefferson. Lester Wallack was prevented from attending the timeral, and Arthur Wallack, his son, took his olace.

There were upwards of two hundred carlages filled with the members of the Elks' lodges and others.

riages filled with the members of the Elke' lodges and others.

The romains were taken to Monument Cemotery, where they were deposited in a vauit, provious to which the burial service of the order of Elks was performed. Here the bedy will lie until next spring, when the aster's fund will probably remove it to Evergeen Cemetery, New York, if his family is willing.

Grant Monument-Novel Proposition. LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 12.—The Evening Times, of this city, contains the following novel editorial proposition this afternoon "Seeing that the people for whom he fough have virtually refused to erect a monument to have virtually refused to erect a monument to the memory of Grant, suppose the south against whom he fought only to betriend and protect them in the hour of debeat and sorest need, put her band in her purse and con-tribute the money to build a pile to monory of the hero whose beam contained a heart that foll for her woes. The Times will freely con-tribute to such a fund, Lot's hear fro's the boys who were the gray, and if the thing is easible then let's take stirps to set it properly on fcot. What say you, Johnnie Roba?

American Copyright Law. New York, Nov. 13.—At a meeting of the council of the American Copyright

Leange held at Mott Memorial Hall, in this city this afternon, a letter was read from
Hon. James Russoll Lowell, accepting the
presidency of the lengue. Joseph B. Gildar,
editor of the New York Critic, was elected
treasurer, and George Walton Green, secretary. The council selected an executive
committee, composed of the following
members: Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D.
Edmund Clerence Steadman, Arthur G.
Fedgwick, Joseph B. Gilder, and George
Walton Green. The lengue includes seven
or cight hundred of the leading authors,
journalials, and editors in the United States,
and its object is to "procure the abolit on,
so far as possible, of all discrimination between the American and foreign author,
and to obtain reforms of American copyright law." city this afternon, a letter was read from

# POSTOFFICE PICTURES

THE SERVICE IN 1789 AND THAT IN

Some Curious Pacts About the Initiation and Growth of the Department-The Handsome Men Now in Charge of the Office.

A fair idea of the growth of the genera Postoffice Department may be obtained by a comparison of the first annual report of the Postmaster General, 1789, with that of 1884, the last issued. The former, which is filed in the department in its original manuscript form, has just been put into type for the first time, and a few copies printed. It



BAMUEL OSGOOD, THE FIRST POSTMASTER GENERAL. Is addressed to "George Washington, esquire, President of the United States," and signed "I have the honor to be, &c., Sam'l Osgood, P. M. G'L" It covers a little over three ordinary pamphlet pages, and the style of his day, begins by saving that "As the meeting of Congress of the United States is near at hand, it becomes my Duty



to state the situation of the t'ost Office in order that if any defects shall be found in the present system the Supreme Executive may make such representation of the same as the importance of the lusiness may require. Again, he says: "If the views of the Legislative should be to raise a Revenue from the Pest Office, in order to aid and support the General Government, the Defects of the present regulations of the Post Office are many, and may easily be pointed out." ERAL.



HON, CHARLES B. STEVENSON, FIRST ASSIST-ANY POSTMASTER GENERAL. Vessels, and passengers on them, being alvessels, and passengers on them, being al-lowed to receive, carry, and deliver letters and dispatches. So long as they do so with-out hire or reward, he says, they are subject to no penalty. But such alterations in the system as are necessary he does not attempt to point out from mature consideration, for, says he, "I find the business is more exten-sive and various than I had expected; and it will require some months Practice and Experience to obtain adequate and just latens of it." However, he suggests that "regulations may probably be found neces-"regulations may probably be found neces-sary respecting Bye or Way letters; embez-

sary respecting Bye or way letters, embez-zing or destroying letters on which Postage has been paid. Detaining or opening let-ters—secreting, embezzling, destroying, and stealing any valuable papers out of any letters. Against the Carrier of the mail, in case they neglect or desert it, or lotter on the road. To oblige Ferrymen to set the Mail across in all possible cares in a given time." time."

But that the good Postmaster General had had "Practice and Experience" enough to recognize an injustice, and was not slow to "kick" against it, is apparent from the following remarkable observation: "On the accountability of the Postmaster General, accountability of the Postmaster General, I beg leave to observe that no man can, however great his Industry, however Saga-cious and cautious he may be in his appoin-ments, without subjecting himself to a cer-tain loss, be answerable for the conduct of his Deputies. The calculation of loss being certain in case of responsibility, if he has not a salary sufficient to compensate such loss, he must transact the hasiness and keep the account in a manner that the treas-

loss, he must transact the histories and keep the account fine manner that the treas-ury shall not be able to Charge him with any more Money than he chooses to be charged with; which has, in fact been the case, I believe, ever since the Revolution. Or he may hold the office mult be shall find he cannot preserve his Reputation or Credit, and then, if he is an honest man, he will regge, 2

the mails a thousand miles in less time than the coach required to drag them lifty. He would find the gross receipts of the depart-ment for one day five times greater than those for a whole year of his administration, and that the department revenues for the past two years were equal to the whole debt

LEO KNOTT, SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.



would return to his grave convinced that this young nation is advanting too rapidly— that it is on the down-grade to destruction. CONSULS WHO WILL CONTINUE.

The List to Date of Officers Whose Resignations will Not be Required. Some months since a list of consuls was given out at the State Department as not likely to be removed by the present administration during good behavior. These officers had as a rule been appointed on merit and their retention, was reasseded as a just tribute to the fulthininess with which they had attended to their dutie. This publication was made before the list of our commercial representatives had been duly investigated. Yesterday the following extended hid was conceased to have the raine standing as the original flaw, the result of a more thorough inquiry. As reliable information is obtained unou this subject the list will be extended. In the next issue a complete less of the changes made stace. March 1900 from removal are as follows:

Edward i, lesker, Buchos Ayres, Felix A, Matthews, Tanglers, John H, Stewart, Antwerp.
Thomas M, Dawson, Barranguilla, Colom-

William Thompsio, Southampton, Edward Nekmight, St. Holema, Golderoy W. Griffin, Sydney, R. J. Stovens, Vletoria, Philip Caryoll, Palermo, Alexander Willard, Guaymas, Mexico, Bancon O. Williams, Buyana, William T. Rice, Horgen, Switzerland,

A Gang of Guano Diggers Left to Starve J. W. Jennett wrote some time and attachment to Secretary Bayard, which details a rather sensational experience, and which has rather sensational experience, and which has come to light through the Navy Department. In his statement Jennett said that he made a centract with Samuel C. Sloan and Samuel K. Sciwenk, of New York, and E. Lucient Hickie of Philadelphia, to work, and E. Lucient Hickie of Philadelphia, to work, and E. Lucient Hickie of Philadelphia, to work, and the Lucient Hickie of Philadelphia, to work, in the Carribean sen, to the United States. On the 23d of May, 1881, having been fitted out with three months provisions and water, twelve men and a cook salled with two vessels for the island. The parties mentioned above were to assume all responsibility; they farmished everything. The hatores were hired for six months shout thair arrival on the Island, but were to be said in three mentals. On arriving at Honcador island the ment proceeded to get out the guann and head the stips. They sailed away, and the nech kept on with their work, expecting that the vessels would return as soon as they could go to the United States with their cargoes. Three mentils possed and the vessels did not return.

The provisions were hearly exhausted, and

Three months passed and the vessels did not return.

The provisions were hearly exhausted, and what tremsined were tail of mazgots and recevil. The men began to fish and gather a few eags, but they suffered greatly from want of water. The island is a barrier from your one, without water, By one means and another they managed to live for saven months, when Mr. Jamed decided to take a small yawl, the only boot they had, and sail for Appinuall, 26 tailes distant. The horrors of the trip can be inneglized when it is known that they had no evapous or other maritime instruments and the sail of the yawl was retiren. Two young men volunteered to accompany Jennett.

PHILABELPHIA, Nov. 16.—In accordance with the wishes of Mrs. McCullough, the widow of the late John McCullough, an antopsy will be held to-morrow on his remains. Unity to-brain will be quantified, as that was the sent of the final disbare. Wrs. McCullough's remain

John W. Garrett's Horses Sold.

## FINE ARTS IN PARIS.

THE LUXEMBOUR + GALLERY AS SIEN BY VISITORS TO-DAY.

Another Lot of Balzac Letters to be Published-The Great Novelist as an Amateur Publisher-His Love Story Revealed in His Correspondence.

Pants, Oct. 1 .- One of the first sight

that a cultivated American visitor to Paris always wants to see is the Luxembourg gallery, where over 400 pictures and pieces of statuary by living artists are constantly on statuary by living artists are constantly on exhibition. Ever since 1818 the museum has been lodged in half a dozen rooms of the oid palace of Mariel de Medicis, and all visitors there will recall how badly some of the rooms are arranged. The statuary, which is on the ground floor, is crowded in so that you cannot well see all the pieces, and as for the paintings, on the second floor, they are, many of them, in poorly lighted rooms, and others in narrow and low-studied galleries. The senate, which occupies the greater part of the Laxembourg palace, has long wanted to oust the museum, so us to have the space occupied by it for its committee rooms. Two years ago an agreement was made by the senate with the director of the museum, to exchange the present quarters for the old orangery, situated in the Laxembourg garden, not far from the palace. The senate was so auxious to get rid of its artistic neighbor that it offered to pay for the enlargement and fitting of the orangery. The bargain was concluded, and the new quarters are fast approaching completion. Unfortunately, the space for the works of art will not be as great as it is in the palace itself, and already a proposition has been made to add another wing to the orangery. In the meanwhile the new building will have nine roc ms, all on the ground floor, which is an improvement over the pesent arrangement. One wing has already been added to the orangery, and through this new part of the museum the public will enter from the flue de Vaugirard directly into the statuary room. All the nine galleries are high studded, well lighted, and conveniently arranged. In view of the limited to the passet there will have to be a weeding out of the pictures when moving day comes, and it will no longer be possible to have special room for modern designs and engravings. Whereas some of the artists have now half a dozen pictures in the museum henceforth each palinter will be limited to three. Even with this limitation there will be great difficulty in finding room for new acquisit exhibition. Ever since 1818 the museum has been lodged in half a dozen rooms of

pied by stone lusts of the masters of the modern French school.

SOME NEW BALZAC LETTERS.

Admirers of Balzac will be glad to hear that five unpublished letters of the great novellat have just been brought to light by M. Dupontavice de Heussey, who has written a very interesting account of a visit made by Balzac to the Britany town of Tongeres in 1828. The previous year he had embarked upon an enterprise that had nearly rulned him and all his family. He had started out in life with the idea that he result a such a shortman by separating agrees of the French classics, but not being a practical printer it was not long before he was obliged to liquidate in order to avoid failure—a very serious thing in this country. Before undertaking this printing scheme, Balzac had already written at least twenty remainers, all signed by feitifious name, and when he found himself overwhelmed by his first financial catastrophe—he had several others before his death—he set resolutely to work again with his pen to repay the money loaned him by his father and mother. The first novel of that marvelous menument called the "Comedie Humaius" signed by his name was the Chouans, which is the culturgment of a dramatic anecdota told him about the war of the Brittany royalists against the first republic. To write his novel kalzac desired to visit the spict where the scene of his romance was hid, and to do so he asked the hospitality for twenty days of an old friend of his family, Gen, de Founcerent, a royalist refugee, who had been very kindly treated by the novellad's father upon his return from exile after the revolution. The general had recovered possession of his fine chelean of Fougeres, situated in the pay them in stories. So each evening he would make up some wonderful tala that was so exciting that the general would was so exciting that the general would sometime ask him if the story were not really true. "Not a word of it," replied Balzae. "All the personages live, love, suffer, and struggle in my brain; but if God gives me life they will all be arranged, classified, and labeled in books, and some famous books you will see." Balzae spent nearly two months in Brittany, and when he returned to Versailles, where his family were then living he finished Chouans. The second letter is one he wrote to tien, de Pommarent when sending him the finished work. Another letter, written in 1831, asks the good offices of the general in behalf of his candidacy in Fougeres, for Balzae always wantoffices of the general in behalf of his candidacy in Fougeros, for Balzac always wanted to be a politician. Fifteen years afterward, in 1840, he wrote to the general announcing his intention to revisit Fougeros, and telling him that he had dedicated one of his novels to him. But at that epoch Balzac was so occupied with his work and his creditors that he never carried out his idea of revisiting Brittany. He was then very much in love with Mue, de Hanska, who afterward became his wife, and whenever he found a spare moment he would his off to Italy or Germany or wherever the countess happened to be.

DANIEL D'ARTHEZ.

A Terrible Domestic Tragedy.
Baltimone, Mo., Nov. 13.—William E.
Stone to-night shot his wife Julia and then Baltintonis, Mb., Nov. 13.—William E. Stone to night shot his wife Julia and then himself in their home on Emory street, in the southern portion of the city. They were taken to the Maryland University Hospital, where Mrs. Stone was found to have been shot through the head, from the effect of which she died in a short time. Stone was shot in the face, but his wound is not necessarily fatial. He left a long and insoherent letter addressed to the public, in which he says that for twenty years he had lived in hell because of a deceifful wife and mother-in-law, but now that his two eldest daughters were being led astray, and his home about to be broken up, he could stand it no longer and had made up his mind to put an end to his troubles. He requests his friends to take care of his little once, to put them where they can be properly raised, and where none of his wife's relations can have anything to do with them. Stone has the reputation of being a sober, infinistrious man, and to have always provided for the wants of his family by doing labering. He has been married twenty years, and has nine children, ranging from 17 months to 1s years of age.